AGAIN TELLS U. S. Son of King of Hedjas Protests French Claims.

Wilson's Attitude on Self-Determination of Ireland Brings Comment.

MEDDLING WANTED

League's Failure Seen by Ulster Leader if Interference Is Allowed.

By the Associated Press LONDON, Sept. 20.-President son's attitude regarding the self-deter-mination of Ireland has attracted the at-antion of Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, who, in a statement to-day, de-

"As one anxious to see the League of Nations founded, to protect the world against the horrors of war, I do not against the horrors of war, I do not desire to make difficulties or anticipate decisions on questions which must arise in the gradual development of a sound system of jurisprusence under the covenant. Therefore I am reluctant to criticise the President's answer to questions put to him by the San Francisco Labor Council with reference to Ireland. "Indeed, I find it difficult to understand from the enswer given what state

"Indeed, I find it difficult to understand from the passer given what state of facts with relation to Ireland the President contemplated, which entitles any of the contracting parties to raise this question under section 11 of the covenant dealing with peace safeguards. "I would like, however, in the interests of the success of the league to point out that nothing would more likely lead to its failure than interference by any of the great contracting parties with the evolution of Government in the realms of the others. The United Kingdom as a whole is one of the contracting parties, and in respect to constitutional ties, and in respect to constitutional rights and Government all the units of the United Kingdom stand on an equal

the United Kingdom stand on an equal baris, none being subordinate to the other, and it is difficult to foresee therefore what circumstances can arise which would justify intereference by the league in relation to any particular unit.

"If President Wilson means to suggest that, because there is a large population of Irish descent or Irish origin in the United States who simpathize with the claims of the Irish secessionists, this fact threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between the United States and the United Kingdom, and that therefore the United Kingdom, and that therefore the case arises under section 11 of the covenant, I must, with great respect, en-

There would be no end to interfer ence founded on such a plea, which really means that citizens who have adopted a new country carry with them the right to interfere in the affairs of the country of their origin. All naturalized citizens of all countries could raise similar plea and become formidable more or less in accordance to the numoers, and especially at election times.
"It is not necessary to point out how disastrous the results, would be. But there are too many obvious criticisms to there are too many obvious criticisms to make made by any one who desires to make the League of Nations a failure from the start. I do not desire to range myself with such critics. I believe the league only possible if real good will be shown by it in its infancy and if wise men.

It in its infancy and if wise men, xious for its success, are chosen at the start to administer and evolve its con-In reply to the question as to his at-titude toward self-determination for Ire-land, President Wilson said his position was expressed in Article XI. of the cov-enant, under which it is declared that any member nation can call the attention of the league of any circumstances whatever affecting international relations which threaten to disturb interna-

nal peace or the good understanding In his written answer the President

the peace and freedom of the world that a forum should be created to which all peoples could bring any matter which was likely to affect the peace and freedom of the world.

LEWIS SAYS WILSON SPONSORS IRELAND

Asserts He Will Plead Its Case With League.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—James Hamilton Lewis, who recently asserted that President Wilson would announce himself soon in favor of socialisation of coal, oil and transportation of the nation, outlined to-day in a letter to Edward F. Dunne, Frank P. Walsh and Michael J. Ryan, the American commissioners who failed to get Ireland's petition for independence before the Peace Conference, what he said was "almost a guaranteed" course in the Irish case. He professed to see President Wilson free to present the case of Ireland to the League of Nations when the peace treaty and league covenant should be ratified. "Let me state the position of Wood-

league covenant should be ratified.

"Let me state the position of Woodrow Wilson on the Irish question as it will be disclosed in conduct," the former Senator wrote. "He treats the league as a tribunal in the form of an international court of justice to peoples who claim relief from any professed wrongs of sovernment. At the first meeting of the league this autumn in Washingtonfollowing the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the Senate—Woodrow Wilson ceases to be delegate for the United States in a peace conference called at Paris by the allied nations who were at war with the German Powers. He is no longer bound by any of the limitations contained in the call or its boundaries of jurisdiction, defined by the charter upon which the nations summoned were restricted.

"He then is President of the United

restricted.

"He then is President of the United States. As such he can present to the League of Nations as a member of it for the United States the demands of the Jrish born or Irish American citizenry of the United States in behalf of their mother country, Ireland, in the full form as they urge it."

Mr. Lewis intimated that he believed Great Britain would be satisfied with e solution of the Irish question by the league and predicted that the league's decision—with Italy. France, Spain, Austria and the South American countries all in the organization—would be overwhelmingly in favor of Ireland.

LITTLE HOPE FOR LENOIR.

Paris Papers Believe Execution Pinally Will Take Place.

Paris, Sept. 20.—Newspapers here Paris, Sept. 20.—Newspapers here devote columns to discussion of the case of Pierre Lenoir, who was reprieved yesterday morning almost at the moment of execution. Several say that Lenoir has asserted that the case against Charles Humbert and that against Joseph Uallaux, former Premier, are connected in some ways, it is declared, however, by Hamanite that it is not believed in judicial circles that either Lenoir or his attorney will be able to produce sufficient evidence to bring about a change in the sentence of death.

HANDS OFF, CARSON ARAB PRINCE ASKS JUSTICE FOR SYRIA

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Prince Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjas, has come to London to protest against the French claims to the right to supervise the affairs of Syria. He told the Associated Press to-day that all he asked of the

great Powers was justice.
"Arabia does not want charity," he declared, "and we shall carry our appeal

that the United States is the only nation disinterested enough to give the moral protection necessary for the reconstruc-tion tending toward a complete inde-pendence. An appeal, therefore, that America be given the mandate is being made by a number of Syrians and it is understood that Prince Peisal is here to give his support to this appeal.

D'ANNUNZIO HALTS **GOVERNMENT MOVE**

Rear Admiral Cassanova Is "Detained" at Fiume, Rome Officials Admit.

ROME, Sept. 29 .- The Government, In an official communication, admits that Rear Admiral Cassanova, who landed at Flume in an attempt to effect pacifica-tion, was "detained."

All the carbinieri at Flume, the com-

munication adds, have returned under the armistice conditions, as well as seventy cyclists of the Bersaglieri.

Special Cable Desputch to Tun Bun. Copyright, 1815, all rights reserved.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—A big demonstration by D'Annunzio's forces against the loyal troops on the other side of the armistice line occurred at Flume on Wednesday and Thursday, according to advices which have reached the American mis-sion from Admiral Andrews, command-ing the American forces in the outer harbor.

For two days soldiers paraded in the For two days soldiers paraded in the streets followed by the populace shouting for their cause and defying the loyalists to enter the town. The loyal troops remained outside, however, with the re-sult that no clash occurred, and Friday Admiral Andrews reported that every-

thing was quiet again.

The effect of "D'Annunzio's beautiful revolution," as his friends describe it, is seen already in a demand that has been made by Foreign Minister Tittoni in the last few days for concessions further than those that were contained in the plan which was forwarded ten days ago to President Wilson, and which, it is understood, the American mission recommended should be approved. This plan would have made Fiume a free city under a commission Government.

Faced by the D'Annunzio coup, the Nitti sovernment it appears has felt its

Nitti government, it appears, has felt it-self compelled to ask for concessions practically amounting to the annexa-tion of Flume, it is understood. This. t is hinted in American circles, has made a settlement, which a week ago seemed possible now out of the ques-tion because President Wilson cannot be expected to consent to Flume going

"My position on the subject of self-termination for Ireland is expressed as of his attitude a settlement ap-pears as far away as ever, although for may say I was particularly interested, Italians are to blame because of their President Wilson continues to hold the

> WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A new credit of \$1,146,927 to Italy has brought the total advances for that country up to \$1.619,922,872 and to all the Alles country.
>
> 29,646,419,494. Italy Gets \$1,000,000 More

British Treaty Does Not Constitute Protectorate in Any Way, He Avers.

ASIA NEAR CHAOTIC ERA

declared, "and we shall carry our appeal to the nation which will see justice done—if necessary to the United States."

The Kingdom of Hedjas professes to have no claims to Syria, the object of the Prince's mission being to protect the rights of Ieilow Arabs and thereby prevent dismemberment of the Arab race, which is striving for nationalism.

The ruler of Hedjas says Syria should be free and independent, in accordance with the precepts of self-determination laid down by the Peace Conference, his nation being bound to Syria merely by the ties of race, religion and commerce.

It is asserted that the assumption of a mandate by France would result in the dissection of Arabia. The people of Syria as a whole, it is asserted, believe that the United States is the only nation (Government leader in the House of Government leader in the House of Lords and president of the Council, in speaking at a dinner given here last night in honor of the Foreign Minister

of Persia. The speaker admitted there had been misunderstandings of the treaty, but said there was no ground for

in Persia is its independence. We do not want Persia to be a mere buffer against our enemies. We want her to against our enemies. We want ner to be a bulwark for the peace of the world, and I can assure our guest he need have no fears upon that point. We shall respect the independence of his country.

Want Persia as Partner.

"We did not ask at the Peace Confer-ence for a mandate in respect to Persia. Had it been offered we should not have accepted it. I do not believe for a mo-ment that Persia would have asked for it. We prefer to trade with Persia as a partner on equal terms, with that counpartner on equal terms, with that coun-try enjoying her own sovereignty and capable of dealing with us on terms of

"I do not conceal from myself that, fully as we understand the agreement concluded between us, suspicions have been aroused as to its real character. These suspicious rest in the main upon a misconception which should not be difficult to remove. I see its real than the difficult to remove. ifficult to remove. I see it stated in some quarters that this agreement is a veiled protectorate by Great Britain over Persia. I take it that a protectorate means some assumption of exclusive re-sponsibility and some curtailment or restriction in the protected country's liberties. I find no evidence of such a condition of affairs in this agreement.

"I would not have been a party to any attempt to set up a British protectorate over Persia. In any case it would have been impossible because Persia would neither have asked for nor accepted it. On the contrary, she would have resented and resisted it. I should have been concepted to it because have resented and resisted it. I should have been opposed to it because it would have been contrary to our repeated engagements and, in the last resort, because I should have regarded it as inimical to British interests.

Enough to Do in East.

"We have, or shall have, as a result of this war enough to do in the Eastern parts of the world. If a nation assumer a protectorate it also assumes certain responsibilities which have a tendency to attain the weight of a heavy burden. Above all it is compelled to give financial assistance on a scale which may ultimately be overwhelming. Therefore mately be overwhelming. Therefore neither I nor my colleagues would have consented or acquiesced in anything like the creation of a British protectorate over Persia.

"Those who believe the British are

Indiantze or Europeanize it in any sens of the term are grossly mistaken. Al

"I see it stated in some quarters that Electrical Workers for Ireland.

New Orleans, Sept. 20.—Resolutions ilberate neglect of the League of Nations. Articles X and XX of the coverage requesting President Wilson to use his influence for the "Irish Republic" and favoring the Piumb railroad plan, were adopted to-day by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in annual session here.

"I see it stated in some quarters that this agreement is a disparagement or deliberate neglect of the League of Nations. Articles X and XX of the coverant are supposed in some sense to have been ignored by us. I would say emphatically, on behalf of the Government and after a conversation with his Government and mine accept unre-

PERSIA TO SHAPE FATE, SAYS CURZON

"There is another point in the agree-ment concerning which there has been some misunderstanding. There is a pass-age in it which says the two Governments had agreed to the appointment of a joint committee of experts for the extamination and revision of existing customs tariffs, and it seems to have been inferred that Great Britain is claiming the right to revise customs treaties not only between Persia and Great Britain but between Persia and Great Britain but between Persia and foreign Powers. An examination of the text shows there is no ground for this suspicion.

"Again, when we undertake in this agreement to cooperate with the Persian Government for the encouragement of Anglo-Persian enterprises for the development of the country we create thereby no monopoly. We claim no exclusive rights for ourselves to the exclusion of ents had agreed to the appointment of

rights for ourselves to the exclusion of other Powers, and, indeed, some of them have rendered substantial service to that country_ "In one of the printed letters attached

dertaking on the part of the British Government to cooperate with the Per-sian Government with a view to the treaty, but said there was no ground for suspicion, as would be proved by the working out of the agreement.

An "era of chaos and confusion in Asia" was forecast by Earl Curzon, who declared it would be some time before stability is restored in regions formerly dominated by Russia and Turkey.

"When we speak of the independence of Persia," Earl Curzon said, "meaning the political and national independence of the country, I contend now, as I have always contended, that the independence of Persia is a British as well as a Persian interest. Indeed our main interest in Persia is its independence. We do

To Women of

Culture, love for

the beautiful is

During all the

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World's History

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covenant of the League of Nations and that city.

"If I attempt to forecast the future nothing as soon as the treaty of peace is ratifed and as soon as the Council of the League of Nations comes into effective existence it is the intention of his Government and mine to communicate the agreement to the council of the league, with a full explanation and defence of its contents.

Another Problem Taken Up.

claims before the Peace Conference in that city.

"If I attempt to forecast the future nothing seems to me in this era of contents that a time of great trouble and unforeseen development lies before the continuent of Asia. I doubt very much whether as a result of the war we shall succeed in pacifying Europe, but whether we do so or not I am quite certain we shall not for some time secure stability in Asia. The breakup of the two great empires of Russia and Turkey has left a vacuum in this area which it will take

vacuum in this area which it will take

a great deal to fill with orderly, settled "I ask our guest to give, as I as confident he will be able to do, recogni-tion to the fact that in the recent nego-tlations between us both parties acte with absolute freedom and were subject to no pressure whatsoever. We count not have imposed this agreement up Persia if Persia had not been willing accept it, and that country could not have wrung it from us. We are jointly prepared to defend this agreement, and look forward to the vindication of its

RUSSIAN CARGO IN ENGLAND.

eal character in its operation.

Carrying 600,000

Reaches London. London, Sept. 20 .- The arrival at London of the steamer Eden Hall carrying a cargo of 600,000 pounds of ma-

mines had resumed operations, that the harvest promised to be a record one and that steady work was going on

POLAND'S TYPHUS

Hospitals and Supplies Are Not Sufficient to Cope With Spread of Disease.

By the Associated Press. Pagis, Sept. 20.—The Interallied Medi-cal Commission, which has returned from Poland, reports that energetic action is necessary to prevent "the spread of typhus and other epidemics spread of typinis and other epidemics to western Europe and America."

The commission was sent by the League of Red Cross Societies to Investigate typins in Poland and found that epidemics had been widespread, with an enormous number of deaths.

ing a cargo of 600,000 pounds of material from South Russia is reported to-day by the Evening News.

M. Gyatsevitch, an official of the ministry of trade of couth Russia, who was abourd the steamer, said the Bolsheviki were giving little trouble apart from that in the fighting zones. He declared the administration of south Russia was being carried on under the leadership of General Denikine by a council having its headquarters at Rostov.

M. Gyatsevitch asserted the coal mines had resumed operations, that cal service are carrying on an active campaign against typhus, but personnel, supplies and hospitals are insufficient throughout Poland and there is a la-mentable deficiency of drugs, sheets,

matter.

"I shall be only too happy to enter into these discussions and arrive at an agreement. Should be so desire, we shall give our support to Parsian delegates at Paris should they wish to raise these ing to the Echo de Paris.

French Troops for Bulgaria.

PARIS. Sept. 20.—French military typhoid and dysentery are prevalent, and the commission considers that very severe epidemics will occur this winter unless most energetic measures are taken to deal with the situation in taken to deal with the situation in the badges of honor.

Poland to prevent the epread of typhus U. S. UNREPRESENTED

THREATENS WORLD

Threatens world

The other members of the commission are G. S. Buchanan, Great Britain, Lieutenant-Colonel Aldo Castellani, Italy, and Lieutenant-Colonel Visbeco, France. The commission's report and recommendations will be delivered at an early date to Sir David Henderson, director of the league at Geneva.

The commissions will be delivered at an early date to Sir David Henderson, director of the league at Geneva.

The commission spent a month in inspecting the civil and military districts of Poland. Premier Paderewski and the Polish ministers of war and public health received the commission at Warsaw and gave it facilities for visiting the remotest districts and army fronts.

BAKER DEFENDS TREATY.

ays League, Had It Existed in regretted the absence of an American 914, Would Have Prevented War. CLEVELAND, Sept. 20 .- "If the League of Nations had existed in 1914, when Sir Edward Grey tried to avert a world catastrophe, it might have turned war away. There isn't a thinking man here who cannot but believe that there was a great chance it would have averted the war just ended," Secretary of War Newton D. Baker said in an address to-day before members of the Chamber of

Socretary Baker spoke on "The War and the Treaty," urging immediate rati-fication of the treaty. He said the League of Nations could not be divorced

"Raiffication of the treaty is now the nost important thing before the coun-ry," he said. "The solution of much of our industrial unrest hinges upon it."

Pire Reservists to Get Badges.

Two thousand New Yorkers who served in the fire auxiliary corps from July, 1918, to May, 1919, and who have been wondering why they have not received buttons and diplomas memorializceived buttons and diplomas memorializing that fact, were reassured yesterday
by Fire Commissioner Drennan. The
Commissioner Informed Nicholas L.
Stokes, chairman of the executive committee of the auxiliary, that Deptity
Commissioner Ell Joseph was in Raly.
and that as Mr. Joseph had charge of
this volunteer corps it seemed courteous
to await his return before distributing
the badges of honor.

Elevate Rotel Burned.

Jaoxsonville, Fla., Sept. 20.—The Atlantic Beach Hotel, seventeen miles from
here, was completely destroyed by fire
to-night with an estimated loss of
to-await his return before distributing
the badges of honor.

ON ECONOMIC BODY Logan, in Hoover's Job, Fails

to Appear at Brussels. By the Associated Press Baussens, Sept. 20 .- Col. James A.

Logan, who has taken over the duties of Herbert Hoover, did not attend to-day's meetinig of the Suprema Econo Council and the United States was new epresented

Premier Clemenceau in an address paying tribute to America for what she had done in the European crisis, said he representative from to-day's session, He concluded with the hope that the United States would take her place at the nex meeting of the council M. Jaspar, Belgian Minister of Com.

mercial Affairs, presided at to-day's meeting. The first subject to be considered was the plan for organization of a permanent economic committee. The council took up also the tion of the European coal supply

cially the situation in Austria, and the division of tonnage. The Danube question and the subject of customs dutie imposed by Germany on products pass ing over the right bank of the Rhine were considered. Statistics were introduced showing the

amounts of raw materials and products possessed by certain of the allied cour tries which could be reserved for oth countries in need of them, as well as countries in need of them, as well as figures on the amount of raw materials Germany has available for exchange with the Allies for finished products. The final question considered was that of supplying the needs of humania. Several memoranda concerning this were



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This assurance of the great artiste has come with her collection: "This is the finest expression of my art, and to Bonwit Teller & Co. alone it is graciously given."



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Extensive as this shop has been in its importations of French Blouses, never before has the collection been so large or so important. Hundreds of versions are introduced in shirts, lingerie and muslin blouses, silk crepes, slip-over, cuirass, overblouse and tablier types. The treatment of detail in collars, sleeves and cuffs is as ingenious as it is charming. Simplicity of design dominates many, while others are lavish in complex and intricate embroidery and beaded motifs.



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For the younger set-for the miss who engages in social activities, the debutante, the bridesmaid, the maid-of-honor, the bride-to-be are models of Callot, Cheruit, Lanvin, Chanel, Madeleine et Madeleine, Jenny, Martial et Armand, Poiret, Paquin, Aviotty, Brandt, Bernard, Lacroix, Beer, Miler Soeurs and Burel.



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